

# Wilson Presents Sussex Proofs to Cabinet

## HAUCOURT WON FROM FRENCH IN NIGHT RUSH

Germans Tighten Ring at Verdun—Again Attack British.

## LOSE TRENCHES EAST OF MEUSE

Paris Reports Successes at Bois Carré and Douaumont.

London, April 6.—The noise which the Crown Prince is drawing around Verdun on the west side of the Meuse has been tightened. Haucourt, the key position of the French line on the Forges Brook, has fallen to the Germans. Thus, the menace to Esnes and Avocourt, guarding the French stronghold west of the Meuse, is growing. The roads converging at Malancourt are now open to the invader.

To offset these gains the French today won back the Bois Carré, north of Avocourt, and connected the redoubts between the two points. The capture of Haucourt, a point which the French claim is still "under the fire of our dominating positions," was followed by a persistent bombardment by the Germans of the villages of Esnes and Montzville.

East of the Meuse, also, a French success was achieved by the capture of German underground passages and yards along a front, northwest of Fort Douaumont more than five hundred yards long, to a depth of two hundred yards. "A counter attack delivered by the enemy at the end of the day completely failed," says tonight's Paris official report.

British Trenches Attacked. A German attack on the section of the French front held by the British is reported in a British official statement issued to-night. "Early this morning," says the report, "after a very heavy bombardment, the enemy attacked our new trenches at St. Elói strongly. The fighting proceeded all day, and still continues.

"At Hooge a small hostile raiding party, which entered our trenches, was promptly ejected, suffering several casualties. "The artillery on both sides has been active to-day about Liévin, Lens and south of Boesinghe."

"In the Argonne," says the French report, "we exploded a mine in the region of Vauquois. A surprise attack delivered by us this morning on one of the enemy's trenches near the highway of St. Hubert resulted in our inflicting perceptible losses on our adversaries and in bringing back to our lines some twenty prisoners.

Avocourt Woods Shelled. "During this attack our artillery, in the next sector, violently bombarded that portion of the Avocourt Woods occupied by the Germans."

"In the region of Verdun the enemy, after the relative calm of yesterday afternoon, gave evidence of very great activity during the evening hours. As the night progressed there took place to the west of Meuse a bombardment of extreme violence in the region between Avocourt and Bethincourt. This was followed by a series of attacks, in which large numbers of men took part, against the two principal salients of this front. All the efforts of the enemy against the village of Bethincourt were checked by our fire."

"During this same time the enemy delivered a furious attack on the centre, against the village of Haucourt. In spite of repeated checks and of bloody sacrifices they were successful in getting a footing during the night in this village. We now hold the village under the fire of our dominating positions."

"On our side, after a short preparatory artillery fire, we delivered a spirited attack on the enemy's position of the village of Avocourt, their purpose being to connect this redoubt with one of our works situated on the boundary line of the wood to the north of Avocourt."

Fifty Prisoners Taken. "During this operation, which was in all respects successful, we occupied a large portion of the territory known as 'La Bois Carré,' and took fifty prisoners."

To the east of the River Meuse two attacks on the part of the enemy directed against our position to the north of the Callette wood resulted only in serious losses to the Germans."

The storming of the village of Haucourt and the strongly fortified French point of support east of the village is described in to-day's Berlin official report. "In addition to very considerable losses in killed and wounded," says the report, "the enemy lost 11 officers and 631 wounded prisoners, belonging to two different divisions."

"On the right bank of the Meuse the French renewed the attempt against positions we captured in Callette Forest and northwest thereof on April 2. This attack was checked quickly."

## Myers Girl Lured Away by Woman, Friends Think

Pastor Believes "Smiles" Ran Away for Work—Doctor Sure He Treated Missing Young Woman.

Mystery in the disappearance of Alma Fulley Myers, the pretty young East Orange girl, of whom since Saturday night no trace has been found, kept the police and detectives of three states busy yesterday. The authorities of Connecticut as well as New York and New Jersey joined in the hunt for the missing girl.

Fear that she was lured away by evil persons and is now held prisoner is not shared by the Rev. J. C. Donnell, pastor of St. John's Episcopal Church, of Newark. It was this church that Miss Myers attended regularly, and she was one of Mr. Donnell's most active workers.

The girl's pastor believes that she left home to work. Her father, Charles Myers, an insurance broker with an office at 64 Maiden Lane, opposed her ambition to earn her own livelihood. He believed she could be of more service by remaining at home with her mother.

"I believe," said Mr. Donnell, who has given up the active work of his pastorate to an assistant in order to help search for Miss Myers, "that Alma left home on impulse and has been frightened into not returning by the notoriety given her disappearance."

Welcome Home Assured. The girl's mother said last night that she could not imagine what had happened to her daughter. When it was suggested that Alma might be afraid to return home, Mrs. Myers said: "Alma need have no such fear. She need not be afraid to return home. The only thing I can think is that she has lost her memory."

Dr. William B. McGlennon, a physician of Harrison, N. J., believes a girl whom he treated Saturday evening, a couple of hours or so after Miss Myers was last seen by friends, was the missing girl. Dr. McGlennon identified a photograph of Miss Myers as the girl he treated. This young woman, the physician said, was accompanied by a young man.

From the story the young man told the doctor, the girl, who said she lived in the Orange, was in a very weakened condition. "You will be all right presently," her companion, who is a stranger in Harrison, kept repeating.

The girl, with her escort, entered The People's drug store, at Central Avenue North and Fourth Street, Harrison, about 8 o'clock on Saturday night. Her companion said to John Sloan, manager of the store, that the girl was ill, and requested she be allowed to rest in the laboratory in the rear of the store.

By this time the girl was faint and she asked to lie down, so Mr. Sloan and the girl's companion placed her on the bench. When the girl's condition became worse Dr. McGlennon was summoned. "I am dying!" cried the girl.

Dr. McGlennon suggested that the girl be taken to a hospital or to her home. To this she objected. Dr. McGlennon gave her some strychnine, and after spending an hour she left the store in a taxicab, accompanied by her companion.

Mr. Donnell did not place much faith in the story. Friends of the girl's family, fearing that this report would be the end of the search, are now looking for the girl in the Orange, where she was last seen by friends, was the missing girl. Dr. McGlennon identified a photograph of Miss Myers as the girl he treated. This young woman, the physician said, was accompanied by a young man.

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## PENROSE NOW COUNTED ONE OF T. R.'S MEN

Senator Expected Soon to Come Out for Colonel.

STATE POLITICS FORCES ACTION

Republicans in Capital Find No Fault with Roosevelt's Platform.

Washington, April 6.—Reports in Washington that Senator Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania, would come out flatly for Roosevelt within a day or two spread to-day with renewed vitality, were generally credited here, and were partly confirmed by men understood to be close to him. The Senator already has let it be known through friends in Pennsylvania that he would not oppose the nomination of Roosevelt, and his new announcement is expected to be a flat declaration of support.

This is not taken here as any tribute to the Colonel's powers of influencing the Pennsylvania Senator, nor as evidence of a conversion of the latter. The Senator, it is understood, stands where he always has—in opposition to Roosevelt and the Roosevelt policies, as they stood in 1912, and in the same agreement with Roosevelt on policies which have arisen since then as is shown by the majority of the old liners. But the Senator needs Roosevelt's name in his business.

For some weeks Senator Penrose has been fighting a revolt in the Republican ranks in Pennsylvania, and word comes that he is on the verge of rout. Governor Brumbaugh left the reservation, started a private boom for a favorite son indorsement for the Presidency, and has been going after delegates. Neither he nor his friends have concealed the fact that the delegates he is asking are to be used in the Roosevelt interest—and he has been sweeping the state. The primaries are not until May 16, but indications already are reported to be that the Governor will have a large majority of the state's seventy-six delegates. If he does so, he also will have the Senator's scalp hanging at his belt when he lands in Chicago.

Senator Penrose has been in Pennsylvania fighting for his political dictatorship for some weeks, and is reported to have exhausted every means but that of stealing the Brumbaugh thunder and climbing on the T. R. bandwagon. Much as he would dislike lining up behind the man he has fought so hard, he would dislike losing his power and prestige still more, and it is for this reason that his announcement of support of the Colonel is expected.

Satisfied with Colonel's Platform. Colonel Roosevelt's platform, as outlined in last night's dispatches from Oyster Bay, is quite satisfactory to the majority of Republican leaders here—whether the Colonel as a candidate is or is not. It follows very closely the lines on which Republicans are expected to make the campaign, whoever may be the candidate, and accords with the views known or believed to be held by the two men most discussed—Roosevelt and Hughes—and with the man who is the real choice of the majority of the old line leaders—Root.

The statement of position has not materially changed the Colonel's status among politicians here, all agree, since it differs not at all from the understanding of his views held here. The fact that, as one man expressed it, "he is trying to dictate the platform, the nominee, and run the whole party even before he is back in it," added, if anything, to the dislike of the ex-President already felt among the old liners. They are willing to disregard that phase.

German Activities Bared. Interest in political questions affecting the Mexican situation was renewed by receipt at the State Department of correspondence between Horst von der Goltz, alleged German spy and aid of Captain von Papen, the former German military attaché, and a press article in the British government press submitted by the British government dealing with activities of von der Goltz in Mexico.

Official attention also was given to the reported revolution of Felix Diaz in Southern Mexico. Information of the strike among the yard workers of the New York Central Railroad, several hundred of whom walked out two days ago demanding a ten-hour day and a 3 per cent raise, occurred last night.

A pitched battle between 200 strikers and about forty-five detectives and patrolmen took place around the power house in the Mott Haven yards, at 129th Street and East River. Sticks, stones and fists were freely used. When the mêlée ceased, twenty-three strikers had been arrested. They were taken to The Bronx Detective Bureau, charged with disorderly conduct, and were then sent to the Night Court, where Magistrate McQuade laid a fine of \$5 on each man.

The strike is growing hourly, and now threatens to extend as far west as Chicago and to impair seriously the handling of freight and mail on the Central and associated lines. Third rail division men and additional car inspectors swelled the number of strikers yesterday afternoon to between six and seven hundred. Among the strikers it is alleged that twice that number have already walked out. The union leaders say that they have 9,000 employees behind them who will strike unless the present difficulties are quickly adjusted.

Following a meeting, attended by more than 1,000 men, at Protection Hall, 152nd Street and Courtlandt Avenue, The Bronx, several hundred strikers marched in a body to the Westchester

## GERMANS TORPEDOED SHIP, ATTACHE AT LONDON REPORTS

SPAIN ASKS BERLIN FOR EXPLANATION. Conference Takes Up Attacks on 45 Merchant Ships.

CAPITAL THINKS EVIDENCE SURE

President Ready to Act on Receipt of Reply from Berlin.

Madrid (via Paris), April 6.—The Spanish Cabinet has decided to instruct the Ambassador at Berlin to request from the German Government an explanation of the sinking of the Spanish steamer Vigo and a definition of its policy with regard to the rights of neutrals on the high seas.

The meeting was brought about by a message from shipowners in Bilbao and Seville, who telegraphed the government inquiring if the Spanish flag was a sufficient protection against a repetition of the torpedoing of Spanish vessels, such as the Vigo by German submarines.

London, April 6.—The British steamer Zent, of 3,890 tons, has been torpedoed without warning west of Fastnet. Forty-eight of her crew are missing and are supposed to have been drowned. Two men were killed. Captain Martin and nine of the crew have landed at Queenstown.

The British steamer Vesuvio, of 1,391 tons, has been sunk. Three injured survivors have been landed. The vessel was unarmed.

Germany Asks Details of Attack on Sussex

Adds Fourth American Inquiry to Others Awaiting Reply—Admiralty Offers No Explanation, But Wants to Know All Circumstances.

Berlin, April 3 (delayed).—A fourth American inquiry was added to-day to others awaiting reply at the Foreign Office, when the American Embassy requested information regarding the steamer Eagle Point, recently sunk off Queenstown, and asked whether she was destroyed by a German submarine. The Foreign Office states that as yet it has no information from the Admiralty regarding the Sussex, the Englishman, the Manchester Engineer or the Eagle Point.

The Admiralty has countered the question regarding the Sussex with a request for more exact details on the time, place and circumstances of the disaster. No suppositions or possible explanations covering the case of the Sussex have been advanced in authoritative circles, either at the Foreign Office or at the Admiralty.

Sussex Resembled Transport. Only one supposition is heard in unofficial circles to account for the incident, in case it should develop that a German submarine is concerned. It is that the Sussex in build resembled a transport or a cruiser.

Another possible explanation frequently heard is that the sinking of the Sussex occurred in the region, not only theoretically, but actually, within the zone of regular war operations and on a route used largely for the conveyance of troops.

Dr. Alfred F. M. Zimmermann, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said to-day that any doubts as to a possible change of policy regarding the treatment of passenger steamers was

unjustified. The old order to submarine commanders against the destruction of unarmed and unresisting passenger steamers without warning and providing an opportunity for safety to those on board was still in force, Dr. Zimmermann said.

Would Make Amends for Mistakes. He added that in case of error or violation of orders Germany would not hesitate to accept the consequences and make all suitable amends.

Dr. Zimmermann also declared that the same policy and orders were still in effect regarding neutral steamers, the attitude of the German naval forces toward these vessels being that they are governed by the established regulations of the so-called cruiser warfare. According to these regulations, Dr. Zimmermann explained, neutral vessels were subject to destruction only when it was found after an examination that more than half of the cargo consisted of war contraband.

Dr. Zimmermann expressed the opinion that the greater part of the cases of sinking neutral vessels, which are being reported with increasing regularity in news dispatches, would be found to be due to mines, which, he said, were admitted and used by all parties as recognized weapons of war.

An official report on the submarine discussion in the Ways and Means Committee of the Reichstag gives new details regarding the attitude of the committee itself as voiced by the Nationalist, Major Ernst Bassermann, one of the leaders of the faction urging an extended use of submarines, who drafted the report. It says:

"Even though respect for justified states is a matter of course in German policy, the committee believed it important, in view of the agitation among neutrals stirred up by England, to declare expressly that their justified interests will be taken into account, just as naturally as we Germans will take into account the interests of neutrals who are not to be treated as unjustified neutral demands."

It is declared that President Wilson is waiting to act only until Germany replies to our inquiries concerning the case.

Germany's answer will be awaited, it is said, because the President desires to test the sincerity of the German government. Any attempt to deny the attack or evade the question will be regarded as evidence of bad faith.

In view of the evidence collected, it is confidently believed in many quarters that Germany will admit the attack on the Sussex, and unofficial dispatches from Berlin have indicated that such an admission undoubtedly will be accompanied by disavowal and offer of reparation.

Acceptance of such a response by the United States would depend upon the measure of punishment meted out to the submarine commander responsible for the offence.

In the event of a denial of responsibility by Germany, the American government would be confronted with the necessity of determining whether it should act on the basis of evidence from other sources.

The only legal weakness in the case of the Sussex, it is said, is the fact that the American naval attaché did not actually see the metal fragments taken from the Sussex, and the fact that no American citizens have sworn to having seen the wake of a torpedo before the Sussex was struck. Such affidavits have been received from citizens of other nations.

Nothing Heard from Gerard. A high Administration official who is usually among the first to be informed about the President's views on important questions said to-day:

"It can be said without fear of going astray that the President's action will be consistent with the stand he took at the outset. Those who read his notes to Germany know that he will do what is necessary to protect American rights."

Nothing has been heard from Ambassador Gerard in several days, and officials of the government are beginning to fear that Germany is withholding information from the ambassador. If replies are not received to his inquiries within a few days, it is said, the German government will be asked to explain the delay.

The inference drawn from all official quarters is that the character of President Wilson's action will depend on Germany's answers. If the German government deals frankly, admitting the attacks and offering satisfaction, it is believed the President will continue relations.

Before any disavowal can be accepted, however, it is stated positively that Germany must agree to issue such orders to submarine commanders as will make further violations of American rights impossible.

Wilson Ready to Act. If Germany's reply, on the other hand, is equivocal or evasive, the President is believed ready to hand Ambassador Bernstorff his passports and recall Mr. Bernstorff. This action, it is inferred, would be based not so much on the recent submarine attacks as on the evidence of bad faith in Germany's dealings with the United States.

The mass of evidence collected by the

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